

INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY  
**public address**

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PERIODICALS



## MCGILL CONFERENCE ON WORLD AFFAIRS

November 3, 1967

Dear Sir :

The McGill campus is sponsoring a conference of eminent scholars, statesmen and students from universities throughout the States and Canada at the 1967 McGill Conference on World Affairs to discuss "France in the New Europe".

Such a topic is of prime concern to all students living in a politically charged atmosphere such as we have in Quebec.

Over the past ten years, this conference which is a Major University Activity, has been concerned with many areas, China and Africa among the more recent. It has presented numerous distinguished per-

sonalities : Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, and the Canadian Ambassador in Viet Nam, Chester Ronning, to mention two.

The conference is taking place on campus November 8 to 11. (Agenda enclosed.) All McGill students are invited to attend the principal lectures which will be held in Moyses Hall.

If you wish any further information, please contact David Patterson or myself at the M.C.W.A. office in the Union. We will be glad to furnish additional details.

Yours sincerely,

Sharon Halfnight,  
Campus Publicity.

# MCWA Timetable

### TENTATIVE AGENDA

**Wednesday, November 8**  
**8:30 P.M.**

Moyse Hall : Prof. Henry Ehrmann (Dartmouth)  
"Parties, Groups and Society in the Fifth Republic"

**Thursday, November 9**  
**9:00 P.M.**

Moyse Hall : Prof. Stanley Hoffman (Harvard)  
"French Foreign Policy : An Overview and Analysis"

**Friday, November 10**  
**1:30 P.M.**

Moot Court Room,  
Law Faculty Building

- M. Jacques Baumel (Sect.-General of l'UNR)
- M. Dionede Catroux (UNR Deputy in French National Assembly)
- M. Charles Hernu (Vice-Pres. of la Fédération de la Gauche)

Chaired by : Prof. Stanley Hoffmann (Harvard)

"An Evaluation of the Domestic Policy of the Present French Government and Proposals for the Future"  
— a panel discussion

**8:30 P.M.**

Moyse Hall :

- M. Pierre Carraud (Chargé d'Affaire of France in Canada)
- M. Gerard Pelletier M.P.  
(Parliamentary Sect. to Minister of External Affairs)
- Prof. James Eayrs (Editor of the Journal of Canadian International Affairs)

Chaired by : Prof. Michael Stein (Carleton)

"Relations between France and Canada in the Aftermath of the de Gaulle Visit"  
— a panel discussion

**Saturday, November 11**  
**2:00 P.M. — 4:00 P.M.**

Moyse Hall : M. André Fontaine (Foreign Editor of Le Monde)  
"France in Europe from Atlantic to the Urals"

# C.C.N. passes motion

It has become a rather avant-garde, cliché custom to make use of the phrase "student syndicalism" when making a vague reference to an element of student expression. However, on UGEQ's Conseil Central National (CCN) there can be no camouflaging a failure to understand the principles of student syndicalism. Every decision is weighed by adherence to the principles upon which UGEQ was founded.

The recent External Vice-Presidential election at McGill was responsible for a change in texture of McGill representation on UGEQ's decision-making organ. The new delegation, under Richard Burkart, found itself more often opposing the precedent set by the Wilson équipe than the consensus of opinion on CCN.

The entire session was characterized by the tense atmosphere created by a reversal of McGill policy. Whereas, at an August session of CCN, McGill pledged support for the mid-November program in protest of the war in Viet Nam, on Saturday, McGill refused collective support, arguing that it was not up to the delegation to take a stand in the name of the entire student body.

Whereas in their fall report on World University Service of Canada (WUSC), Mark Wilson and John Fekete termed the organization a "blatantly undemocratic . . . reactionary force in the Canadian university community," the Burkart delegation pledged "continual support" for WUSC, thereby opposing UGEQ's limited participation.

Whereas the Wilson-Fekete report on University Government implied reduced Administration control over student affairs, the new McGill delegates to CCN endorsed the Administration's course of action in reference to three student journalists being call-

ed before a Disciplinary Committee to answer to the charge of "obscene libel" for an article appearing in the McGill Daily of Nov. 3, under the column Boll Weevils.

McGill was the only delegation to oppose a motion, introduced by Jean Doré, Président of AGEUM, which reads as follows:

"Il est proposé, par la délégation de l'AGEUM à la suite de la décision de l'Administration de l'Université McGill de convoquer MM. John Fekete, Peter Allnut et Pierre Fournier, journalistes au McGill Daily à un Comité de Discipline pour répondre à l'accusation d'avoir reproduit un article dit "libelleux":

1) Réaffirme sa croyance au principe fondamental de la liberté de presse

2) DENONCE AVEC VEHÉMENTE, l'existence d'un Comité de Discipline pouvant juger un journaliste étudiant pour ses articles, affirmant que seule une cour de justice peut se prévaloir de ce droit

3) Invite les groupements membres du CCN à expédier au Recteur de l'Université McGill, M. Locke Robertson, un télégramme de protestation à cet effet

4) Et que, advenant le cas ou les autorités de McGill décideraient de prendre des mesures disciplinaires

contre les trois journalistes impliqués, demande à l'exécutif d'inviter ses membres à organiser selon leurs possibilités des manifestations tangibles de protestation contre ce geste

5) Cette proposition ne concerne en rien la teneur de l'article publié dans le McGill Daily."

The resolution denounced the Administration's decision to take disciplinary measures against the journalists, emphasizing that the motion was neither a condemnation nor an endorsement of the article in question. The McGill delegation, with the exception of Paul Wong, BA 2, argued within the context of the article itself, branding it "smut." Despite statement and restatement of principle, the debate continued on two different planes.

Finally, Michel Ross from l'Ecole Polytechnique questioned McGill's comprehension of the theory of student syndicalism, insisting that it was the duty of the Council to take action on the matter. The question went unanswered by McGill.

And so, the motion was eventually carried unanimously, apart from a split McGill vote, and everyone lingered in the hostile atmosphere awhile, wondering if people could not understand or would not understand or understood only too well the proceedings of the day.

# The Issues...

*This article is based on a document prepared by a group of Canadian intellectuals, that gives an adequately complete history, we think, of the major events in the conflict in Viet Nam. The authors of the original belong to the International Association of Federalists of Canada, Victoria branch, British Columbia. They hold that they do not speak in the name of the organization, but as individuals. Ed.*

**American Propaganda has it that U.S. presence in Viet Nam is justified by virtue of a four-point argument:**

1. The United States has a legal right to be in South Viet Nam, since it was invited by the South Vietnamese government.
2. The present government at Saigon represents the South-Vietnamese, whilst the Viet Cong are but a "terrorist communist" minority.
3. North Viet Nam is guilty of "aggression" against South Viet Nam.
4. Bombing the North hopefully, will exert sufficient pressure to finally provoke a Viet Cong cease-fire and thus pave the way for "negotiations", leading to the end of the war.

This research project is based only on official documents, be they American or from the International Control Commission.

1. In spite of Japanese invasion of Viet Nam in 1940 (not without the help of French military passivity, under the command of Gen. Decoux, who sympathized with the Axis powers), Ho Chi Minh won political victory at the polls in 1945, no doubt because of his success at putting down the Japanese as head of the guer-

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**Never has the South Vietnamese government enjoyed more than 30% of popular support**

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rilla forces. This newly-formed government could last only a few weeks before the advent of European troops; France attempted to retake its lost territory. Ho Chi Minh guerrilla forces (the vietminh), fought against the French, and with overwhelming popular support, succeeded in routing the French. This victory, of course, could only increase Ho Chi Minh's (a self-proclaimed communist and nationalist) popularity.

The 1954 Geneva peace conference, over which Great Britain and Russia presided, and to which all the great powers were invited, arbitrarily and for a limited period only, proclaimed the creation of a dividing line at the 17th parallel. Hence the Vietminh would retire to the North, and the French would gradually remove its troops from the South (thus avoiding the embarrassment of a capitulation), within a two-year period, after which time, the dividing line would exist no longer. Clearly it was

indicated that this "demarcation line (17th parallel) is temporary and cannot in any way be considered as a political or territorial boundary." (Documents on International Affairs, Oxford University Press, 1957).

Elections were to be held in 1956 after which Viet Nam was to be re-united under a central governing body. The U.S. took part at the Conference but refused to sign the agree-

*(Continued on page 5)*

## ugeq acts

The Conseil Central National has voted to declare November 17th, as "Viet Nam Day" in conjunction with world-wide campus demonstrations on the same date. The method of protest is optional, but students are encouraged to organize themselves, and act as a unit, in their massive anti-Viet Nam war campaign, be it a teach-in, sit-in, protest march, class strike, hunger strike etc . . .

UGEQ is an associate member of the International Union of Students, which has representatives from over 80 countries. Unanimously, did the scores of students' societies vote to hold an international or global demonstration day against the war in Viet Nam.

In its determination to successfully carry out this campaign, UGEQ has organized an efficient information bureau from which are available all sorts of documents, pamphlets, bulletins, posters, articles, pictures, documentary films as well as a list of informed lecturers to address student bodies on this issue.

**nov. 17**

# ... Viet Nam

ment; nevertheless it publicly promised to "abstain from the use of force," and thus, not to compromise the terms of the agreement. (Documents on International Affairs, op. cit.)

In 1955, Ngo Dinh Diem was imported to Viet Nam by the U.S. so that he could win gov-

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**"this demarcation line (17th parallel) is temporary and cannot in any way be considered as a political or territorial boundary"**

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ernmental control of South Viet Nam after a rigged referendum (Time, November 23, 1960) in which a majority of the 15% of the voting populace brought him to power. Massive American military aid followed, trade with the North was stopped, and Diem announced that general elections would not be held, as stipulated in the Geneva Treaty. He also unleashed terrorist activity to crush proponents of re-unification. The facts clearly indicate that the United States, far from being invited to South Viet Nam, instead, created its own puppet government to serve its own ends.

2. Never has the South Vietnamese government enjoyed more than 30% of popular support. It caters to the Military, civil service employees, business men, as well as industrialists and bureaucrats who entertain close ties with America. Although 85% of the populace is not of the Christian faith, all key posts are occupied by Roman Catholics.

As a military dictatorship, it suppresses freedom of speech and of the press. Such was its terrorist methods of dealing with opposition, that the FNL was formed in 1960 as an anti-government movement and a pro-liberation front for Northern Viet

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**That the 1954 Geneva Conference be reconvened with the purpose of securing a cease-fire and seek a political solution...**

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Nam. Even since Diem's downfall, The Saigon government has never succeeded in obtaining the support of the population, nor has it used democratic means in deal-with its people.

3. The invasion of North Viet Nam has been an admitted aim of the South Vietnamese dictatorship from the time of Diem's régime. The United States has been totally involved in this war effort. Before American war escalation, propaganda had it that North Vietnamese were

raiding the South in great enough numbers to constitute massive aggression on the part of the North. But Paul D. Harkins, in the Washington Post, March 5, 1963 edition, stated: "The guerilla forces are not receiving reinforcements or supplies from North Viet Nam, China or elsewhere. They depend mostly on what they capture to arm themselves." David Halberstam, Pulitzer prize winner for his coverage of Viet Nam, stated in the March 6, 1964 edition of the New York Times: The war, in great part, is a conflict taking place on South Vietnamese soil and involving the South Vietnamese. We have yet to capture North-Vietnamese, and it is generally agreed upon, that most of the Arms the Viet Cong possess come from booty secured from the South Vietnamese government troops."

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**The real issue at hand, of course, is the political control of Viet Nam — were it to be left unfettered by American control.**

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Embarrassingly enough, South Vietnamese governmental troops, besides participating feebly in the war, have been deserting their ranks in great numbers. (The Viet Cong proclaim that more than 50,000 men deserted to their side during the first nine months of 1964.)

Neutral observers as well as American elements have admitted, that from the Start of hostilities, China and North Vietnam have refrained from any acts which could be interpreted as aggression against the South. (New York Times, June 21, 1964, Tad Szulc) Briefly:

— There has yet to be determined that North Vietnamese infiltration to the South was in such quantities to be termed "aggression".

— The maintenance of the artificial boundary line on the 17th parallel can only be due to the American and South Vietnamese government war efforts and thus the removal of any possibility for reunification of Viet Nam by means of a general election is guaranteed. The Vietnamese now consider the war as a war for independence against foreign intervention.

— Since its beginnings, the South Vietnamese government has done everything but declare war against North Viet Nam. With American help, it started to invade North Viet Nam with "Special" forces.

4. Even after Johnson's 7th of April 1965 speech, giving hope that the United States wished to em-

(Continued on page 7)

# Centennial Committee: Highlights at McGill

At McGill, the observance of Canada's first hundred years is channeled through the Canadian Centennial Committee, designed to foster and to co-ordinate student activities on campus.

The C.C.C. is a committee of the Students' Society under the direction of John Hamilton, an honors student in history and political science. Operating under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Governor-General of Canada, the C.C.C. has an honorary council headed by the Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, and composed of the premiers of all Canadian provinces, the Commissioner-General of Expo 67, and the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill.

After prolonged debate, the C.C.C. was finally formed in February and since that time, especially during the summer months, a number of concerned students have investigated several proposed programmes. The final result of these investigations is an academic and entertaining programme which should have appeal to the student body.

## GORDON LIGHTFOOT

The inaugural programme took place on Oct. 13 when the C.C.C. presented noted Canadian folk singer Gordon Lightfoot in concert at the Currie Gym. Mr. Lightfoot sang to a capacity audience

whose only evident complaint was that the concert had to end. The C.C.C. is proud to have been able to bring this fine Canadian artist to the student body and to the people of Montreal.

Next on the agenda is the Centennial Art Exhibit which will be presented in the Union Ballroom from Nov. 13 to 17. This multi-ethnic exhibition will reflect the face of Canada as seen through works of artistic expression. Close to 50 Canadian artists are contributing to make this a truly representative show.

## FILM FESTIVAL

The Canadian Film Festival, being held in co-operation with the McGill Film Society, will be held in the P.S.C.A. during the week of Dec. 4 to 9. Thirty-nine films will be screened, including works of Fournier, Gordon, Kroitor, Garceau, and Waggin.

"Canadian Mosaic" is the general title of the C.C.C. speakers program. A number of persons of interest, expert on various themes of Canada, have been invited to McGill to address the student body. Notable among these is Kenneth Carter, head of the Royal Commission on Taxation, who will speak on Nov. 15 in a co-operative program with the Commerce Undergraduate Society. Senator Maurice Lamontagne will visit McGill at the end of November to address the



photo: Jack Kapica

C.C.C. Executive (left to right) Madeleine Palmer (Exec. Sect.), John Hamilton (Chairman), Dave Chenoweth (Public Relations), Bob Cooper (Treas.), Chris Wojnarowski (Art Exhibit).

campus on "A Blueprint for Canada".

This, then, is the programme through which McGill students will have the opportunity to take a look at Canada during our Centennial Year. It is hoped by the Committee that these events will serve the purpose of giving the student body the opportunity to display their interest in the Canadian nation and to find some hint to the answers of the problems that face Canada at this time.

## Football dance

# FOUR TOP BANDS AT POST-FOOTBALL BASH

Saturday, Nov. 11, the Social Committee of Internal Affairs will hold a mammoth dance following the football game.

The Social Committee of the Internal Affairs Department of the Students' Society was recently formed for the purpose of sponsoring various dances in the University Centre this year. A majority of these dances will be T.G.I.F.'s (Thank God It's Friday), held in the afternoon. Last year, these dances were poorly publicized and, consequently, poorly attended. The committee hopes to rectify the situation this year by providing top talent and improving publicity.

For the opening dance they have decided to change the format slightly. The dance will take place on Saturday, November 11, immediately following the football game and lasting until midnight. (Naturally, refreshments will be served.)

Entertainment will be provided by Uncle Paul's Reunion, The Empty Hearts, The Patch of Blue and The Saint James Infirmary.

The committee is awaiting confirmation concerning a personal appearance by one of the top Rhythm and Blues artists in the United States today. A large turn-out is expected for

the first bash, in the ballroom from 4 pm until midnight.

Anyone who is interested in WORKING on this committee is requested to contact Maurice Grzeda at 875-5510 extension 68.

## viet nam

*continued from page 5*

bark on serious peace "negotiations", which served as great propaganda value at the time, influential government critics realized that these statements were but verbal traps to appease war critics in the States and abroad. (cf New York Times, April 25, 1965).

The real issue at hand, of course, is the political control of Viet Nam, were it to be left unfettered by American control. As Senator Morse said in the Senate on the 7th of April, 1965, "I'm told that if an election were held today in Viet Nam, Ho Chi Minh would without a doubt be elected president of both North and South Viet Nam, just as he would have been in 1965 when the United States opposed the holding of general elections, as stipulated by the Geneva agreements." By virtue of dangerous and unacceptable developments relating to the private and internal political domain of a sovereign state, the United States has found itself to be morally justified to determine a country's political character and future.

Would that our Southern neighbour harken to the following:

a) Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson's statement of principle in speech given before the Canadian society in New York on the 5th of March, 1965;

Today, the aim of the international community should be to insure the proper conditions which, with effective control, supervision and support on the part of an international policing board, would make it possible for the South-Asiatic states to develop and maintain their own political control, without any interference on the part of a neighbour or foreign power.

b) The recommendations of the World Association of Federalists, on March 5, 1965:

i. That the 1954 Geneva Conference be reconvened with the purpose of securing a cease-fire and seeking a political solution so as to protect from outside interference, all the diverse political entities of South-East Asia.

ii. That the Vietnamese conflict become a matter for United Nations action, whose observers would ensure enforcement of any resolution undertaken by the Geneva Conference.

## the following

IS NOT NECESSARILY THE OPINION OF THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

FROM NOW ON, IN SHA ALLAH, THIS PAPER WILL APPEAR REGULARLY EVERY TWO WEEKS.

IF I CAN FIND SOME STAFF.

PROVINCIAL BURSARIES — FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT ALLOWING APPLICANTS TO ADJUST CLAIMS TO INCLUDE SUMMER EARNINGS. FURTHER INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM UGEQ.

THE REFERENDUM TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE COMING UP SOON. HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL MANAGE TO TURN OUT TO VOTE THIS TIME.

ANYONE INTERESTED IN WORKING ON PUBLIC ADDRESS PLEASE LEAVE A MESSAGE AT THE SWITCHBOARD IN THE UNION OR NOV. 17.

COME TO ROOM 409.

# HIGH SCHOOLS INVOLVED

Peter Foster, appointed director of the external affairs high school project last year by the executive applications committee, outlines his plans for the year.

Students at all levels are members of the same educational and social system.

University students must affirm their responsibilities to assist secondary school students, both collectively and individually, to develop and articulate their desires and concerns.

Secondary school students, collectively and individually, have not been able to carry out their social responsibilities or to realize their social and educational rights.

These principles constitute the basic ideology of the External Affairs High School Program, whose policy and budget will be subject to ratification by Students' Council.

The aim of this year's program is, in brief, to present high school students with new and challenging ideas, ideas which they have no opportunity to examine within the context of the public school system. These include different philosophies of education, as well as new interpretations of relevant current affairs. A secondary aim of the program is to experiment with novel ideas and techniques in teaching, with the aim of eventual improvement in secondary education in the Montreal area.

It should not be necessary for university students to take on this job, but the present situation demands it. The hands of the high school students are tied.

Students' Council will be asked to embark on a broad high school program involving direct contact with high school student groups, and to assign a High School Portfolio through which implementation of this program may begin.

The new pre-university affairs program includes such concrete projects as:

a) a visiting program oriented towards developing student awareness of educational issues and questions, of the accessibility to and the nature of educational institutions and their role in the social fabric, and of their responsibility to organize themselves to confront these matters:

b) continues publication of the *McGill Scene*, a newspaper distributed monthly by the Students' Society in Quebec high schools, with basically the same orientation as the visiting program;

c) encouraging the publication by high school students of city-wide uncensored newspapers for which the printing costs will be underwritten by the McGill Students' Council;

d) an extensive conference and workshop program with such topics as

i) **Student Government**, conducted in co-operation with the **Union of Montreal Students**, a city-wide high school student union;

ii) **Journalism**, conducted in co-operation with **United High School Press**;

iii) **Secondary Education**, presenting for discussion by high school students various philosophies and proposals for the structure of secondary education.

e) Inter-council meetings with secondary councils and/or inviting high school representatives to Students' Council meetings;

f) encouraging high school students collectively, through such organizations as the **Union of Montreal Students**, to seek participation in the governing of their schools on every level and in every area where decisions are made which affect them directly or indirectly;

g) a limited experimental project in course design, in which students from two nearby high schools would be able, if they felt it necessary, to use Students' Society facilities to set up parallel courses for themselves and in their interest;

h) a revised and intensified tutorial project, through which a number of McGill students tutor socially under-privileged high school students of low motivation. This year the project would involve a seminar on new educational ideologies and techniques, and a constant re-evaluation through weekly workshop sessions.

An important guiding principle throughout all these projects is that the External Affairs High School Project should not in any way impinge on the high school students' autonomy in making their own decisions and controlling their own actions. In fact, the project's aim is just the opposite; to present the high school student with different ideas and philosophies so that he can come to an independent decision based on rational criteria.

## public address

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Heather Ion ..... Editor-in-chief  
Gaetan Villemure ..... Business Manager  
Mimi Koulomzine ..... Associate Editor

### THANXTOOS

john, gaetan, sandy, martine, maurice, peter, victor, dave, i'm not very creative to-nite, morris for heads, anyone else i've frogotten, some one who hasn't appeared yet for p 1 which i don't have — long live council meetings.  
howb = amore — ariva derchi ? j'ai besoin.